

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of

Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

GERMANS MOWED DOWN BY BRITISH

Effect of Asphyxiating Gases Offset by Respirators and Germans Lost Heavily Before They Were Aware of It

ENCOUNTERED TERRIFIC FIRE AT CLOSE RANGE

Germans Have Brought Up Strong Reinforcements and Subjected British in the Neighborhood of Ypres to a Mighty Bombardment—French, British and Belgians Report Repulse of the Enemy With Tremendous Losses—From the Eastern Zone Contradictory Reports Come From Vienna and Petrograd—Opinion Prevails That Italy's Entry Into the War is Only a Matter of a Few Days.

Again the western war theatre holds the center of interest. In France and Belgium the Germans are delivering heavy attacks against the British, French and Belgians. They have brought up strong forces of artillery and have subjected the British particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres to a mighty bombardment.

The French war office declares that not only have the Belgians and British repulsed the German attacks, with heavy losses to their adversaries, but that the French themselves have made marked progress to the north of Arras, where an important German work and a series of trenches have been carried, have occupied a big block-house and the chapel of Notre Dame de Loreste, a strongly fortified position which the Germans had defended for months; have gained possession of a section of the villages of Carancy and are threatening the German lines of communication.

In their attack on the British, the Germans have resorted again to asphyxiating gases, which, owing to the use of respirators, proved ineffective, with the result, as recorded in the French official statement, that the attacking Germans came under a terrific fire close to the British guns and were mowed down in large numbers.

Regarding the eastern campaign Vienna asserts that the Teutonic allies continue their victorious campaign against the Russians in Galicia and the Carpathian region and also that a strong force of Russians has been repulsed near the Bukovina boundary. The Russians, however, have succeeded in getting a footing on the southern bank of the Dniester near Hordolinka and the fighting there continues. The opinion prevails in Rome that Italy's entry into the war is the question of days, while along the border the universal feeling is that it is a matter of hours. The peace party, however, hopes that the country will remain neutral. Former Premier Giolitti, one of the chief exponents of the policy of peace, it is reported, will enter the Italian cabinet, taking a post without portfolio.

A German aeroplane has dropped bombs on St. Denis, France, wounding several persons and damaging a number of houses.

LAND OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES

Allies Gain Several Trenches on the Heights of Krithia.

Paris, May 11, 10.53 p. m.—The following official note concerning the operations in the Dardanelles was issued tonight:

"On the evening of May 8, the Franco-British forces operating in the south of the Gallipoli peninsula, defeated the general attack, supported by the guns of the allied fleet, against the Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the day before. Our troops, with conspicuous spirit and courage, carried at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighborhood of Krithia. On May 9 they consolidated and fortified themselves on the ground conquered on the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver a counter-attack."

FRENCH TROOPS CROSS TO RIGHT BANK OF YPRES

German Artillery Suppressed by French Batteries.

Havre, May 11, 4.45 p. m.—The following report, under date of May 10, was issued today at the Belgian war office:

"Several factions of our troops succeeded in crossing the right bank of the Yser, north of Dixmude. The enemy continued in intermittent cannonade near Ramecapelle and on our front stretching before Dixmude and also on the outskirts of Nonchémun and Prynede. Our batteries have each time suppressed the German artillery."

No Celebration of King George's Birthday

London, May 11, 7.15 p. m.—"By the king's commands all celebration of his birthday at home and abroad, with the exception of the flying of flags, will be dispensed with this year owing to the war." The foregoing announcement was made public tonight by the British official press bureau. King George was born June 3, 1865.

Cabled Paragraphs

Vanderbilt's Body Found.

London, May 12, 2.39 a. m.—The Daily Mail asserts that the body of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has been found and is being taken into Queens-town.

English Tennis Champion Killed.

London, May 12, 2.44 a. m.—Anthony F. Wilding, of New Zealand, former lawn tennis champion of Great Britain and who several times has been a member of the Australasian team in the Davis cup matches, has been killed in the fighting in the Dardanelles. Mr. Wilding was a second lieutenant in the royal marines.

GULF LIGHT WAS FLYING

BIG AMERICAN FLAG

When Torpedoed May 1 Off the Scilly Islands.

Washington, May 11.—The state department late today made public a sworn statement by Ralph Fox, Smith former chief officer, and now master of the American steamer Gulf Light, describing the torpedoing of the vessel, May 1, off the Scilly Islands. When torpedoed, the officer says, the Gulf Light was flying a large American ensign, six by ten feet in size. He said he saw the submarine but "could not distinguish or see any flag flying on it."

Chief Officer Smith further says that shortly before the submarine was sighted two British patrol boats, the Iago and Fliley, took positions on either side of the Gulf Light and ordered her to follow them to the Bishop Light-house.

"I personally observed our flag standing out well to the breeze," the officer stated.

DECLARES ROOSEVELT

UTTERANCES INSULTING

Baron Von Schwarzenstein of the German Foreign Office.

Berlin, via London, May 12, 4.51 p. m.—The attention of Baron Von Schwarzenstein, who, after long years of diplomatic service, is now occupying a high position in the German foreign office, has been called to the sharp criticisms of Germany in the American press in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania. He said that he had read the statements attributed to Ex-President Roosevelt that the sinking of the Lusitania was the greatest act of piracy in history being perpetrated by a nation which had authorized a statement, saying in part: "If Mr. Roosevelt used these words, then he had no hand and fairly on enemies and former friends. He insulted, without excuse, men who, fearful of death, discharged their duty to the fatherland in the hour of need, without hope of booty."

PATIENCE AND CALMNESS

URGED BY W. H. TAFT

While the "Inhumanity of the Circumstances Presses Us On"

Philadelphia, May 11.—Former President William H. Taft urged patience and calmness in the present international situation and called upon citizens of the country to stand by President Wilson, in an address at the Union League here tonight. Referring to the sinking of the Lusitania, Professor Taft said "the inhumanity of the circumstances in the case presses upon us, but it is not the best time for indignation. The best time for indignation is when action involves such momentous consequences and means untold loss of life and treasure."

PRESIDENT ENDORSED

BY YALE STUDENTS

Nearly a Thousand Sign Resolutions of Confidence

New Haven, Conn., May 11.—Nearly a thousand Yale students signed resolutions, which were sent to President Wilson tonight, approving of his attitude in "the unfortunate event incident to the European war." These resolutions said in part:

"We desire respectfully to acquaint the president of our highest regard for his strong adherence to the upright policy of neutrality and our complete belief that through his wisdom and ability, such a policy may be maintained amid the storm of European disaster."

GAIN OF 200 MEMBERS

Reported at Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

New Haven, May 11.—The 117th annual convocation of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Connecticut was held here today. There was a gain of membership of 200 during this year and the finances were reported as being in excellent condition.

These officers were elected and installed: Grand high priest, Harry Parsons, Bridgeport; deputy grand high priest, Burton N. Tuttle, New Haven; grand king, Edward W. Avery, South Windham; grand scribe, Rev. J. H. George, Newtown; grand treasurer, Isaiah Baker, Jr., Hartford; grand secretary, James McCormack, Hartford; grand captain of the host, Leslie W. Reed, Hartford; grand principal, John H. Tucker, Ansonia; John O. Rowland, Wallingford; L. L. Beach, Bristol.

The order of high priesthood was conferred upon 49 high priests-elect from the various chapters in the state. The next convocation will be held in Hartford.

Australian Submarine Sunk by Turkish Warships.

London, May 11, 10.55 p. m.—The admiralty tonight issued the following statement: "A Turkish official communication coming by way of Berlin and Amsterdam, says the Australian submarine A-E-2 has been sunk by Turkish warships while trying to enter the Sea of Marmora and that the crew of three officers and 29 men were taken prisoners. No confirmation of this report so far has been received at the admiralty."

Lets Huerta Out.

Huerta says that a strong man will save Mexico. He looks as though he'll have to have a bullet-proof hide, too.—Detroit Free Press.

A Foxy Country.

Is not Japan the foxy country to try its little experiments at teasing China just when all the "big boys" are throwing bricks at each other.—Boston Record.

President Wilson to Act Promptly

FIRST STEP OF POLICY HAS BEEN DETERMINED UPON

APPROVED BY CABINET

Understood that Germany Will Be Asked to Explain a Series of Incidents Concerning Americans and American Ships.

Washington, May 11.—President Wilson has practically decided tonight on the first step in the policy which the United States government will pursue as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania with the loss of more than a hundred American lives. The president will act promptly, it was understood, and the first part of a communication to be sent to Germany was submitted to the cabinet today and approved.

Will Insist Upon Explanation.

While no official announcement was made, it was learned that the United States would present and insist upon an explanation of the series of incidents which have occurred since the proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles—the sinking of the Falaba, the destruction of the American steamer Thresher, an American citizen; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulf Light, and finally the destruction without warning of the Lusitania with a toll of more than a thousand lives.

To Demand Adherence to Rules.

In what are described by those familiar with the document as firm and unmistakable terms, the president will demand that Germany adhere to the rules of international law and in the name of international law demands an explanation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The note asks that some assurance or guarantee be given hereafter that unarmed merchant vessels and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed.

Warning Did Not Justify Act.

The president points out, it is understood, that the United States is not a party to the "strict accountability" by any attacks on American vessels or lives had not limited any right on the part of Germany to carry on such methods of warfare, and declares moreover that the giving of official notice of an intention to commit an unjustifiable act did not justify the act or make it lawful.

Will Act Firmly.

What will follow in the event of a refusal by Germany to comply with the president's demand is not stated, but no one in the president's official family would predict. They said the president was determined to act firmly and that in his speech at Philadelphia in reference to the sinking of the Lusitania, he had merely an ideal that he wished America could and would follow.

Vigorous Action May Be Necessary.

Persons familiar with the president's point of view said, however, that he was by no means disposed to be unaware of the possible eventualities of the present crisis and knew that circumstances might have no control may make vigorous action necessary.

German Note Will Not Affect Course.

The circular from the German government to neutral states, assuming responsibility and promising reparation for any damage in the war zone to neutral vessels will not affect the determined course of the president. It was considered by the cabinet today, but high officials later pointed out that the president's policy is to safeguard the lives of Americans will be safeguarded, as submarines cannot accommodate passengers or crew of the vessels they attack.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

DELUGED WITH MESSAGES

Expressing Confidence in the President in the Present Crisis.

Washington, May 11.—The White House staff was busy today with a deluge of messages almost unprecedented in magnitude. Many were from governors of states, members of the senate and house and others comprised resolutions of state legislatures. The telegrams were unanimously expressed confidence in the president in the present crisis. They indicated that popular feeling over the disaster had diminished while the president's view of the messages expressed the desire that something be done to show the indignation of the United States over the sinking of the Lusitania, many of them strongly opposed a recourse to war.

DR. DERNBURG MAY

BE REQUESTED TO LEAVE.

His Utterances Are Becoming Objectionable to Officials.

Washington, May 11.—It developed through the cabinet meeting today that serious consideration had been given to the status of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, German minister to the United States, who has been in this country for several months past as a spokesman for the German cause. The statements of Dr. Dernburg justifying the torpedoing of the Lusitania as an incident of war, taken in connection with other utterances, and the departure of Dr. Dernburg from the government to restrict the embarrassment which many officials feel has resulted from his activity.

John Maroon, brother of Mrs. J. J. Hackett, proprietor of the Savoy hotel in Hartford, was placed under arrest charged with arson.

Anti-German Riots in England Serious

CAUSED BY INDIGNATION OVER SINKING OF LUSITANIA

MANY ARE MALTREATED

Premises Wrecked in East End of London—Large Bodies of Police Called Out to Suppress the Disturbances.

London, May 11.—The eastern end of London tonight was the scene of serious anti-German riots, arising from the indignation over the sinking of the Lusitania and the air raid on South End early yesterday morning. German shops were wrecked. Mob attacks on German shops occurred in the Poplar, Limehouse, Stepney, Walthamstow, Bethnal Green and Camden towns and other districts. Windows were smashed, shutters and doors were torn down and premises were being looted in some instances the inmates of the houses were maltreated.

Feeling Rising Rapidly.

Large bodies of police were called out to suppress the disturbances and eventually order was restored, but there was apprehension that the rioting will be renewed tomorrow in an aggravated form, as the feeling is rapidly rising and is being fostered by the demands of the press and many public men that drastic measures be taken against alien enemy subjects.

Advice Unheeded by Mobs.

At Queens Crescent, Camdentown, where an open air recruiting meeting was being held, speakers advised the crowd to refrain from attacks on Germans. This advice was unheeded, however, and directly the meeting ended a crowd of about 5,000 persons made a move upon all of the German shops and a number of bakeries and pelted the windows with bricks.

Roosevelt Wants Drastic and Prompt Action

By the United States on Account of the Lusitania Affair.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 11.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt, tonight made a plea for prompt action by the United States government in the Lusitania disaster, while commenting on President Wilson's speech of last night to a gathering of naturalized Americans in Philadelphia. Colonel Roosevelt was particularly interested in that part of the president's speech in which he was referred to "such a thing as a man being too proud to fight," and "a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Governor Whitman signed the Mills bill deemed to provide for the temporary assignment of three additional magistrates to the New York Court of Special Sessions.

Professor Edgar S. Brightman of New York City in receipt of subscriptions for the relief of those left destitute by the sinking of the Lusitania.

As a result of renewed attacks on German establishments by mobs bent on revenge, the sinking of the Lusitania, Victoria, British Columbia, was placed under martial law.

Governor Holcomb signed bill 777 which concerns the making and transmission of electricity and repeals the present law which permits makers of current to sell to their neighbors.

Leo M. Frank was sentenced at Atlanta to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan.

In an address to the court, he again declared that he is innocent.

Declaring that he would get even with all mayors and city officials, and unidentified men stormed the Newark N. J. city hall and ran breaking windows right and left until arrested.

Helen Palmer, 18 years old, of No. 681 8th street jumped from the fourth story window of the Hartford Machine Screw company factory and is in a serious condition at St. Francis hospital.

Lieut. C. M. Cook, in command of the submarine E-2, jumped from the deck of his vessel in full uniform and rescued John Miranda and Gould Miranda, both 17, whose canoe had overturned, as they were viewing the fleet in the Hudson.

Rumors that a "Jack the Ripper" had slain several persons in the city of London, and two at Astoria, L. I. led more than 2,500 excited parents to storm four schools in Brooklyn and one at Astoria to learn if their children were safe.

Contributions amounting to \$100,000 collected in the United States for the Belgian Red Cross went down with the Lusitania. Mme. Marie De Page, wife of Dr. Antoine De Page, medical director of the Belgian Red Cross, who had it in charge, was lost.

Announcement was made of the resignation of Professor Durant Drake, head of the department of ethics and philosophy of religion at Wesleyan University. His successor will be Professor Edgar S. Brightman of Nebraska Wesleyan University.

General A. G. L. d'Amade, one of the French heroes of the war, was summoned back to France on a government mission. His post as commander of the French forces on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles will be taken by Gen. J. E. Gourard.

The United States Supreme Court granted a temporary injunction sought by the State of Georgia to prevent the Tennessee Copper Co. from discharging injurious sulphur fumes from the works of its smelters, the Docketon Copper Co., which damaged vegetation in Georgia.

Warm commendation of the sentiments expressed by President Wilson in his speech at Philadelphia was given by Cardinal O'Connell at the mass convention of the Knights of Columbus in Hartford, May 11.—Arrived, steamer Saxonia, Liverpool.

Condensed Telegrams

Nearly 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday.

Six lines have been made fast to the submarine F-4 at the bottom of Honolulu harbor.

Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York confirmed a class of fifty inmates in Sing Sing prison.

John Owen, only letter carrier in the country who was a graduate of Harvard college, died in Boston, aged 73.

Secretary McAdoo expects to be back at his desk soon after an illness of several weeks following an operation.

Five persons were burned to death, and two seriously injured in a fire that destroyed a tenement house in Pittsburg.

Employing 1,800 men, who work in eight-hour shifts, the Du Pont Powder mills at Haskell, N. J., are running 24 hours a day.

The Boston Opera company which produced grand opera in Boston for six seasons, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

At the War Department in Washington, reports that General Wood had been ordered to leave Washington were emphatically denied.

A contract for the construction of a big building at Edgewater, Pa., at a cost of \$500,000 was let by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Two hundred Indians High School students arrived at Culver, Ind., for a fortnight's military training at the Culver Military Academy.

Samuel D. Erwin, a war time railroad conductor, famous for aiding runaway slaves, died in Philadelphia, aged 89.

Ninety persons have cancelled passages on the White Star line, which was scheduled to leave for Liverpool Friday. She flies the British flag.

Jay Gould, champion court tennis player of the world, was arraigned in Yorkville court for permitting his automobile to smoke. He was fined \$5.

An unprecedented rush for this time of year, by tourists who wish to sail under the American flag, was reported by the American Steamship Line.

Franklin D. Safford, convicted of perjury because of his testimony given in the case of the sinking of the Lusitania, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fined \$1.

Three masked men gagged three employees of the Monmouth Electric Co. in the car barns at Shrewsbury, N. J., and blew open the safe, escaping with more than \$500.

Earl Fisher of Rockville Center, N. Y., died as a result of a fractured skull sustained when the rim and tire of his car exploded as he was pumping up the tire.

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NEUTRAL SHIPS SAFE IN WAR ZONE

Germany Has Notified the United States Through Ambassador Girard

REPARATION IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE

Submarine Commanders Have Been Specifically Instructed Not to Engage in Hostile Acts Against Neutral Vessels—When Such Ships Have Contraband Aboard They Are to be Dealt With by Submarines According to the Rule of International Law Applying to Prize Warfare—In Event of Doubt as to Whether Neutral Ship Was Sunk by a German Ship Germany Will Abide by Decision of an International Investigation Commission, According to The Hague Agreement.

Washington, May 11.—Germany, through Ambassador Gerard today notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts; and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone.

Responsible for Neutral Ships. "Two: Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarine or aircraft on account of an unfortunate error in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action."

Method of Investigation. "Three: It is the custom of the German government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare is reported to the German government to institute an immediate investigation into the cause, if grounds appear to justify it. The German government places itself in communication with the interested neutral government so that the latter may also institute an investigation."

Justifies Submarine Warfare. The German government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that England is threatening to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities.

Germany Will Pay Damages to Neutral Ships. "The German government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that England is threatening to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities."

Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone Germany will express its regret and pay damages without prize court proceedings.

In previous communications Germany has disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing into the war zone. The text of the announcement cables by Ambassador Gerard, which was issued by the Berlin foreign office in the form of a circular, follows:

Treatment of Neutral Ships. "First: Imperial German government solemnly has no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, the neutrality described in the notice of the German admiralty staff of February fourth last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the definite instructions repeatedly have been issued to German war vessels to refrain from attacking neutral ships under all circumstances. Even when

Twenty miles West of the Spot Where She Went Down.

Queenstown, May 11, 11.25 p. m.—The identification of ten of the sixteen dead picked up during the night by the Dutch tug Poolse, chartered by the Cunard company, 20 miles west of the spot where the Lusitania was sunk, has been completed. The bodies of the sixteen dead were recovered up to the present.

Among the sixteen dead brought in by the tug only two were the bodies of Americans—Mrs. Stewart Mason of Boston and Mrs. Della Condon, wife of Terence Condon, of New York. The American consul claims that he will send them to the United States.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN GAVE ULTIMATUM

A Reuter despatch from Tokyo says the Emperor Yoshihito gave his sanction to the ultimatum to China. When the demands were first presented China, while denying that Japan had any justice in seeking to impose on them, agreed to discuss them from the point of view of friendly neighborly relations. As a result of the conferences China has conceded practically all the demands which Japan has communicated to the powers as seeking.